Presentation of the Case to the Jury by State's-Attorney Longenecker-Persound of the Jury Chosen to Try the Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- At the beginning of the Cronin murder trial yesterday, after the names of the jurors had been called, Judge Longenecker, in a very impressive manner, began his opening address. He reminded the jurors of the trying ordeal of examination through which each of them had passed. "Whether you go from here after having opened the prison doors to these accused or after having voted for the highest penalty, you can go forth secure in the belief that you have done your duty." The State's Attorney then reminded them that they had sworn to try the case on the law and the evidence, uninfluenced by their own opinion or by public clamor. "You have said here that you would not convict these men unless the State proved its case, and you have declared that you will presume these men innocent until they are shown to be guilty; but that presumption is not evidence. When it is shown by conclusive proof that these men on trial are guilty, then that presumption is wiped away."

Judge Longenecker proceeded to define the limits of the force of the presumption of not guilty, and Mr. Forrest objected on the ground that this was out of place in an opening statement, but the court held Mr. Longenecker's remarks proper. "These men are accused of the crime of murder in killing Dr. P. H. Cronin," continued Judge Longenecker. "We expect to show that Dr. Cronin was killed, and that these defendants killed him. These are the issues in this case, and if we prove, as we expect to, that the doctor was killed, and by these men, we do not think that even the learned counsel for the defense will claim that the homicide is a crime of less degree than mur-

The State's Attorney then defined circumstantial evidence. He said: "Circumstances are facts, are truths; and although the evidence in this case is circumstantial, we propose to show to you beyond all reasonable doubt that Dr. Cronin was murdered, and that these men killed him." Judge Longenecker then reviewed the story of the crime, and said he would show it to be the result of a conspiracy, and prove that the accused men were in the conspiracy.

To uncover the motive, the State's Attorney said he must go into the history of the United Brotherhood of Clan-na-Gael, but the jury were not to consider this organization in its deliberations. The Clan-na-Gael is not on trial. After a brief outline of its history and purpose, the State's Attorney referred to the reduction of the executive board in 1881 to three members (Sullivan, Feely and Boland), and said the constitution and oath were changed. Implicit obedience was demanded. "If a member was told to kill a man," said Judge Longenecker, with emphasis, "he had to do it."

Mr. Forrest objected to any further allusions to the Triangle at this stage of the proceedings, but the court would not interfere. Forrest asked that the record court's ruling and to every similar sentence in Judge Longenecker's address. Judge Longenecker had not yet finished his speech at noon, when court adjourned to two o'clock.

The Speech Concluded and the Taking of Testimony Began.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25. - The State's Attorney concluded his address after the Counsel for the defendants waived their

of witnesses was commenced without de-Captain Villers of the Lakeview police told of the finding of the bloody trunk. and the identity of the body was sworn to by Joseph C. Keefe, James Holland, a

reporter, Stephen Connolly, of the board of directors of the Ancient Order of Foresters: H. A. Wisch, the deceased's barber, and Morris Morris, a retired manufacturer; all of whom were for a long time his most intimate acquaint-Eric Rosche, the employe of the de-

partment of public works, who discovered the body in the catch-basin, gave his testimony. He was sharply crossexamined by Mr. Forrest, of the defense, with the purpose of obtaining an admission that the cuts and bruises on the body might have been occasioned by rough treatment while taking it out of the catch-basin. The effort, however, was futile. All the other witnesses were dismissed with nominal cross-examinations, the defense apparently having decided to admit that the body was that of the physician.

At 4:40 p. m. court adjourned. THE JURY.

In appearance the jury is far above the ordinary in intelligence and general knowledge of affairs. There are no great men on the jury, neither are there any who are not capable of understanding the conplicated testimony which will of necessity be submitted in a trial where conspiracy is one of the charges and circumstantial evidence the means of proof. The jury is a collection of sensible citizens, who are at least capable of rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. The personnel of the

jury is as follows: Charles C. Dix was born in Chicago. He was at one time a clerk in the employ of the Fort Wayne railroad, but at present is cashier in the insurance office of Wm. E. Rolle & Son, No. 210 La Salle street. He is a young man, and, like Juror Hall, too young, as many claim, to decide the important case on trial. Mr. Dix is not married, and does not belong to any church, but is a regular attendant at the Episcopal church. All of Mr. Dix's associates are among moral and religious families, he being what is termed a "model young man" by careful and watchful mothers. He is not a member of any secret society except the Royal Ar-

John L. Hall is a draughtman. He is twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old. His home is at Fernwood. He was formerly a country school-teacher and at one time was connected with Bryant & Stratton's business college. Mr. Hall is an American, a member of the Methodist church, and is a strong advocate of temper ance. He belongs to no society except a mutual benefit insurance associat

Elijah W. Bontecou is thirty-two years old. and wears a full blonde beard of a fashionable cut. His beard and a slight tendency to baldness make him appear older than he is. He was born in Troy, N. Y., his ancestors being American, and now lives at Austin. He is a salesman. Though a Protestant, he is not an active church member.

Henry D. Walker is an upholsterer, fifty-eight years of age, married, and was born in Massachusetts of American parents. He is a Protestant, but a member of no church. Mr. Walker has gray hair, square jaws, and a clean-cut face, the severity of which is rather accentuat-

ed by a thin chin-whisker. John Culver is a real-estate dealer. His hom religious and moral people. In addition to being a church member Mr. Culver is a strong temperance man. He belongs to no

James Pearson is a farmer living near Glenchurch or secret society, but has strong moral views of life and frequently attends the various Protestant churches. He is from old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, lived at or near Mahoningtown, Pa., many years, and has been living in Bloom township, this county, about Mr. Foenoff says his cousin is quite willseven years.

Frank Ailison is a machinist thirty-cine years age, and a married man. He was born in loomville, Delaware County, N. Y., of American parents. He is of no avowed religion. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Allison has dark hair, a brown mustache, and looks more like a business man



The Jurors in the Cronin Case. George L. Corke has resided in Cook County bout eight years. He is a drug clerk, thirty years old, and a married man. He was born in Lockport, Ill., his parents being English. He attends the Methodist Church at Evanston. He with a clear c and a large mustache. The defense challenged show that the defense excepted to the him for cause, and doubtless objected to him on account of his English lineage. Beggs was satisfied with him, the State also found him acceptable, and he was forced on the other de-

fendants. William S. North is forty-three years of age, of a decided character, and apparently a very sensible as well as a conscientious man. He is a manufacturer of sewing-machines. He was born at Cleveland, O., his parents also being American-born. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The defense, with the exception of Beggs, did not like him, but none of his answers disqualified him within the statutes, and after the State tendered him he opening speeches, and the examination was accepted.

Charles E. Marlor is one of the handsomest, most manly-looking men on the jury. He is thirty years of age, but looks older now than when he was summoned some three weeks ago ecause he has taken advantage of his confinenent to start a full beard. He was born in New York, his parents being American. He is member of no church, but his associations, both in a business and social way, are excelent. E. S. Bryan is a rather small man, with dark hair and eyes and side-whiskers. He has the thoughtful face of a student and looks at least thirty-five, but is only thirty. He lives at Maywood with his family. He is of American ancestry, a member of the Episcopal Church at Maywood, and also a member of the Royal Ar-

Benjamin F. Clark has been in the real-estate business in Chicago for some twenty years. Mr. Clark is not a member of any church, but attends the Methodist church. He was at one time a Mason, but is not a member of the order at present. He is fifty-three years of age, a man of experience and mature judgment.

LOSS OF THE BROOKLYN.

The Story of the Abandonment of the Steamship Brooklyn as Told by Joseph Katz, who was a Stowaway on Board the Vessel.

New York, Oct. 25 .- The agents of the steamer Brooklyn, from Darien, Ga., for New York, which has been before reported as supposed to have been abandoned, furnish a detailed statement made by a stowaway named Joseph Katz. Katz claims that he stole aboard the Brooklyn at Darien, Ga., on Friday night, the 11th inst. During Sunday night a tremendous sea broke across the after quarter of the steamer and she commenced to sink rapidly aft. On Monday morning the captain gave instructions to lower the life boats. Kaiz jumped into one of the boats with Olsen and Johnson, two of the crew. The painter of the boat parted immediately after the life-boat got affoat, and the small craft drifted away from the shore. Olsen was swept out of the life-boat while fixing something, and Johnson was also swept overboard shortly after. Katz remained alone in the life-boat un til Monday night, when he was picked up by the schooner Mary Watson and lauded at Locust Point, Baltimore. The last seen of the Brooklyn was when she was sinking. The remainder of the crew were then preparing to abandon their

The steamer's owners think Katz is a genuine survivor, and they have now given up all hope of seeing the steamer

A PAINTER'S LUCK.

Streak of Good Fortune Befalls a Buffalo Painter which Will Enable Him to Color the Town Any Shade His Fancy May Dictate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.-By a lucky stroke of fortune William Fornoff, a painter employed in the Buffalo fire department, is likely to become one of Buffalo's millionaires. About two months ago Mrs. Sarah Harvey Wilbour, of Orange, N. J., died and left a fortune of 3,000,000 to her niece, Miss Sarah Harvey, of Newport, R. I., believing that young lady to be her only surviving relative. Fornoff saw the dispatch announcis at Evanston. He is about forty years old, and | ing these facts and began a correspond. bears an excelent reputation. He is an Amer- ence with Miss Harvey, stating that he ican, is an official member of the Methodist was her cousin. He went to Newport, met Church at Evanston, and all his associations Miss Harvey, proved his relationship and she generously agreed to divide the property with him, half and half. At-tached to Mrs. Wilbour's will were some curious conditions. Miss Harvey is not wood. He is a rather small man, with brown to acquire title to the property until she hair, a brown mustache and blue eyes. He is is twenty-two years of age, some three fifty-five years old, but does not look a day | years hence, must attend Roman Catholic over thirty-five. He does not belong to any service at least once every Sunday; her first female child, should she have one, shall take the testator's name and be brought up a Catholic, and she must endow various Catholic institutions.

ing to comply with the conditions

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Inthusiastic Reception of Mr. Gladstone at Southport-He Reviews the Course of the Liberal Party and Puts in a Few Hot Shots in Behalf of Home-Rule for

Southpost, Oct. 24.—The hall in which Mr. Gladstone made his speech here yesterday was crowded to suffocation fully two hours before the great Liberal statesman arrived. On entering the hall he was greated with a storm of cheers and shouts in which every member of the large and enthusiastic audience joined, and which was prolonged until the Grand Old Man had reached the platform and waved his hand as a signal for quiet. After feelingly thanking his audience for the warm welcome accorded him, Mr. Gladstone at once plunged into the business in hand by presenting to his hearers an exhaustive review of the work for the past twenty-one years of the great Liberal party, whose candidate he had come there to support. He spoke of the condition of affairs on the Continent at the present time, and expressed the belief that the one formidable menace to the peace of Europe was the complication growing out of Turkish misrule in Crete and Armenia. He could not deny that a crisis in European affairs was imminent, and paid high tribute to the laudable anxiety of all the powers to postpone it.

Passing to a consideration of affairs in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the principles for which the dockmen in their recent strike contended were precisely the same as those for which the Irish tradesmen and tenantry sought recognition at the hands of a British Parliament. It was absurd to give our sympathies to the one and deny them to the other, for the two must stand or fall together. But this was precisely what the Tory Government had done. While conceding the justice of the dockmen's claims to a decent living as the fruits of their labor, they crowded the Irish prisons with tenants who made the same claim. He believed that an appeal to the people, if it could be made to-morrow, would result in a verdict overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal policy of justice to Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone in concluding stated that it was impossible at this time to map out the Liberal policy of the future within the outlines already known to the

CLAUS SPRECKELS' FIGHT.

The Sugar King Proposes to Maintain His Title by Laying Out the Sugar Trust-He Will Begin by Producing a Million Pounds of Sugar a Day, Gradu-

ally Increasing to Six Millions. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.-Claus Spreckels intended to begin work at his big refinery in this city yesterday, but owing to the bad weather and other causes he was prevented from doing so. Active operations will probably begin next week. Mr. Spreckels is confident that he will win in his great fight against the Sugar Trust. I will produce a million pounds of

sugar a day at the start," said Mr.

Spreckels; "by February two million pounds a day will be turned out. I have decided to double the plant, and when the new buildings are finished, as they will be before next year, I will produce four million pounds a day. New Orleans will be the next objective point. A refinery will be built there with a capacity of a million pounds a day, and when I have doubled my plant here I will produce six million pounds of sugar a day. The trust produces eight million pounds a day, so that when I get fully started I shall turn out three-fourths of the entire amount and I shall sell it, too. The sugar market," continued Mr. Spreckels, "is now in e demoralized condition. There was a drop yesterday in the prices of refined sugar of one-eighth of a cent a pound. Every decline of one-eighth means a decrease in the income of the trust of ten thousand dollars a day, I look for a drop of one cent a pound in the price of sugar in the next thirty days. This means a decrease of eighty thousand dollars more

a day in the income of the trust." Mr. Spreckels said that the big drop in trust certificates can be accounted for from the fact that the trust is loaded u: with a lot of high-priced sugar and as the market is in a bad condition the insiders have been "sliding out of their certificates."

NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES.

Opening of the Eleventh Annual Colored State Fair at Raleigh, N. C .- Address of Governor Fowle-The Feeling Between Blacks and Whites in the Fine Tree State.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—Governor Fowle yesterday opened the Eleventh annual Colored State Fair here, and spoke to a large audience of negroes. He referred to the Chicago negroes' action in appointing a day of fasting and prayer for the Southern negroes, and said his auditors were as happy as any people on the face of the earth and protected in all their rights, and he pledged the whole power of the State to be exercised in their behalf just as much as in behalf of the white men. The sentiment of the negro toward the white man, he said, in the South, is kindly, and this is reciprocated. Negro schools and asylums in North Carolina are as well cared for as those of the whites, The Chicago negroes who have sought to set a day of fasting and humiliation will never enjoy the same attributes of freedom as the North Carolina negroes. They never

even see the inside of a jury box. The Governor touched upon the negro exodus, and said negroes were free to go where they wished and would carry with them the best wishes of the white people to whose women and children they had been so devoted during the late war, but they would in going leave the State where they were better protected and

happier than anywhere else. Rev. Mr. Leak, colored, secretary of the fair, indorsed Governor Fowle's remarks, which were frequently applauded. Rev. Leak said that the negroes' rights were more fully protected in North Carolina than anywhere he knew of. He heartily denounced the exodus, saying that negro agents who were urging it were paid so much per head for each negro whom they induced to emigrate.

Nihilistic Activity. LONDON, Oct. 24 .- The Nihilists are again active in St. Petersburg, and the city, during the past month, has been flooded with their revolutionary proclamations. The police are entirely at a loss to explain how these documents are printed or distributed. It is asserted that the printing is done in Paris under the protection of certain high government officials tainted with revolutionary doctrines, and that this is the headquarters also of the Nihilist newspaper, The Struggle, which is printed expressly for circulation in Russia and large editions of which are periodically spirited across the Russian border in spite of every po-

lice precaution. Portions of St. Petersburg Flooded by

Rise in the River Neva. NDON, Oct. 24.-News comes from St. Petersburg that a sudden rise in the waters of the river Neva there hasflop oed the whole lower part of the city, and a large number of streets are under water from one end to the other. No lives are reported lost, but in many instances women and children living near the river bank were only saved from drowning by rescuers who went out to them in boats. At last reports the river was again falling. The damage to property along the water front extends for many miles on both sides, and will reach e aermous figTHE WORLD'S FAIR.

the City of St. Louis Evidently in the Race for the World's Fair in 1892 to Win-A Corps of Eastern Newspaper Men on the Ground Looking Up the Situntion-Location, Availability of Sites and the Proverbial Enterprise and Hospitality of the "Future Great" Telling in Its Favor at the East.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 23.-For the past few lays a number of special correspondents of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of New York City have been in the city making careful examinations of the different localities in the western section of the city, one of which will, in all probability, be selected for the World's Fair site. The names of the Eastern correspondents are D. Leubrie, Robert D. Owens, R. F. Dundars, S. F. Gartside, A. B. Batchelor, T. G. Palmer and W. L. Chapin, a special artist. It is also learned that the gentlemen have been sent here for the purpose of giving a general description of St. Louis; showing her advantages over any other city, and why she should be selected by Congress as the proper place to hold the World's Fair. The public edifices will be illustrated and a general description of Forest Park and surrounding country will be given so as to show the people that St. Louis is the only place able to accommodate the crowds of people that will attend the great Exposition. That New York City is in favor of St. Louis securing the fair is shown by the publications of New York City newspapers concerning the reputation of St. Louis for hospitality and her capability to accommodate more people in one day than any other city in

Mr. Leubrie, one of the party, in the course of a conversation, said: "I know that you will doubt the truth of my statement when I say that New York can not accommodate the crowds of people that will surely attend the World's Fair. The wealthier class of Gothamites don't want the exhibition; so far it is only the pro- lected. About four prietors of places of amusement, sa- years ago Mrs. loon-keepers and small shop-keepers that have made any effort to raise the millions required to erect all the necessary buildings. The merchants of St. Louis have won the esteem of the New Yorkers by the quiet and business-like manner they have shown in the fight, and I can truthfully say that the majority of the people of the great metropolis are in | considered that this favor of your city. We will not quietly annuity was not stand by and await results, but we will liable to attachdo every thing we can to advance your interests. St. Louis has from the first worked steadily and unceasingly, and I am satisfied that in the end her efforts last spring that it was subject to attachwill be crowned with success. I have, ment. It was on the strength of this dein company with several other correspondents, examined the real estate interests of St. Louis and we find that the accommodations for the World's fair are much better than those of Chicago. We are here not to antagonize Chicago, but to represent a paper which is of the opinion that St. Louis is the only place for the World's Fair, and to write articles on the advantages of the city.

CAST ON THE BEACH.

Several Vessels Driven on the Beach at Winnetka. Ill., During a Heavy Gale, Some of Which Will Prove a Total Loss -The Crews Rescued by the Evauston Life-Saving Crew, Composed of Students of the Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- The steamer D. Ballantine, her consort, the barge Ironlast night. It was reported that the schooner America was on the beach not far from them. The wind was heavy from the northeast and a heavy sea was weather was also extremely thick. The tug was following the steamer and tow into this port. They got too far in and struck the ledge that runs from Grosse Point north for many miles. It is hard bottom, and, with the heavy sea running, the chances are that a serious loss will result. The tug Butler, which was following the schooner America, was close by when the three boats struck. The Butler also ran on the ledge, but worked herself off, but not without breaking her shoe. The America disappeared in the face and head badly hurt and knee indarkness, and up till two o'clock this jured. morning had not reached this port. It is thought that she sould not have gotten out of the trap, and must have fetched up somewhere this side of Winnetka and beyond Grosse Point. Her crew would be in serious danger. The Ballantine and Ironton went on broadside. It was thought there was no likelihoood of a loss of life. The Evanst-in life-saving crew were notified of the trouble. The Ballantine and the Ironton are owned by Wm. Mock, of Clevelant. They were laden with coal. The Ballantine is valued at \$42,000 and the Ironton at \$24,000. The point where the boats struck has been the scene of many disasters, some of them attended by heavy loss of life. At 2:30 this morning the wind was going down, but the sea continued remarkable heavy The negligence of the keeper of the fog horn at Evanston is said to be directly responsible for the wrecking of the three

The steamer Pallantine will prove a total loss. The Ironton and tug Prot ction, it is thought, will be pulled off this afternoon. The crews of the vessels succeeded in getting ashore safely, and were cared for by the people of the village. The life-saving crew of Evanston did noble work in rescuing the crew of the Ballantine. The life-saving crew is com-m anded by Captain Lawson, and is com-posed entirely of students of the Northvestern University at Evanston.

A Polish Church War. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 23 .- The armed Polanders who have been holding possession of the Polish priest's house at Plymouth surrendered to the authorities this morning. Sheriff Burgess and a large posse went to the house armed, and were ready for aggressive work. When they reached the house one of the Polanders looked out of a window and said: "We give up." They threw their revolvers out of the window and came down and gave themselves up to the sheriff. Father Busba, the new priest, then took possession of the house. The they will prevent the priest from saying mass on Sunday. They subsequently retook the house.

Comments on the Kaiser's Visit. VIENNA, Oct. 23 .- The speech of Emperor William of Germany, read by Herr Von Boetticher in the Reichstag yester day, is commended by the press of this city without exception, their opinion being that it furnishes fresh evidence of the peaceful tendency of Germany and her

The Fremdenblatt says the additional German armaments are caused by the military preparations of her neighbor, and guarantee the peace of the world afresh. The united strength of the allies constitutes the strongest oulwark of peace, which has been made more secure by the recent personal meetings between Emperor William and the other rulers.

Women's Christian Association. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 .- The conference of the Women's Christian Associa tion of the United States and Canada afternoon. He is Benjamin F. Clark, a was resumed to-day. Reports from the real estate broker, who was tendered by Brooklyn, Chicago and Cleveland the State and accepted by Mr. Foster, branches were read. The report of attorney for Beggs, after he had been Cleveland included the opening of a unavailingly challenged by Mr. Forrest, nome for incurables. A paper was read attorney for Coughlin. The last four by Mr. McDougall, of Montreal, entitled Should not our association educate and train the workers as well as do the work- as jurors and the other eight jurors ing?" Mrs. Bussey, of Utica, read a brought into court. State's - Attorney paper on "Maternity work," and Miss Longenecker addressed the court and re-Drinkwater, of Boston, one on "How quested two days' time for the preparashall we make self-supporting women tion of the case. Judge McConnell desharers in the work of the association." eided to continue the case Thursday.

THE BOWMAN MURDER.

The Causes Leading Up to the Lamenta ble Tragedy Near St. Louis Outlined— The Ownership and Wrecking of a Newspaper and the Subsequent Pursuit of a Bankrupt Man Responsible. St. Louis, Oct. 23.-Referring to the lamentable tragedy which just now is the

chief sensation of this city—the killing of the well-known lawyer Frank J. Bowman by B. M. Chambers—a local attorney thus outlines the causes leading up to it. He

"When Stilson Hutchins was with the St Louis Times there was a bitter controversy over the ownership of the paper. Subsequently the Times, after going through several hands, fell into those of B. M. Chambers. Just Chambers had been president of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, which had failed. and in which failure Chambers had

lost all his money, Frank J. Boscman. though his wife was rich. When Chambers obtained control of the Times he issued notes for \$30,000 or \$50,000, which were secured by a mortgage on the paper. Some of these were personal notes of Chambers', and Bowman purchased them, and when they were defaulted Bowman started suit and foreclosed. At the sale the paper brought about \$20,000 less than the mortgage. This difference has never been paid, but has remained

against Chambers ever since, but he being insolvent, it could not be col-Chambers died and left a peculiar will. In this will she left Chambers an annuity of \$12,000 or Z \$15,000 a year. I had always beer ment for Chambers'

debts, but one creditor having tested the matter, the Supreme Court decided cision that Bowman obtained the execution that he was attempting to have satisfied when he was killed."

TEN PERSONS INJURED.

Collision on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Lynnville, Ky., Resulting in the Injury of Ten Persons-List of the

GLENDALE, Ky., Oct. 22.-A terrible railroad collision is reported at Lynnville on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. A special with doctors has gone to the scene. No particulars.

LATER. At the general manager's office of the Louisville & Nashville it was stated this afternoon that ten persons were injured, ton, and the tug Protection went ashore but nobody killed. The worst hurt is a in a bunch at Winnetka about ten o'clock Mr. Van Dyke Heiser, of Millerstown, Ky., believed to be fatally. The Louisville & Nashville surgeons gave all the injured persons surgical attention. The collision was between two passenger rolling when the boats went on. The trains, one of which had taken the siding and, the switch being left open, was run into by the other.

The injured are as follows: Rev. J. M. Bruce, Glasgow, Ky.; sprained and bruised arm and spine in-

inred. Van Dyke Heiser, Millerstown, Ky.; internal injuries of a serious nature. J. M. Wheeler, Worthington, Ky.; fracture of left arm and wrist, scalp wound and right side bruised. Mrs. E. L. Jeffreys, Horse Cave, Ky .:

Wm. Crowe, Elizabethtown, Ky.; right leg injured, and also injured about the head. Ely Ogle, Louisville, Ky.; right knee

injured. Charles King, fireman of No. 4; arm injured and hip burt; also injured about the head. Mrs. W. F. Rogers, Horse Cave, Ky.; shoulder dislocated.

Three children, names unknown, slight . ly burned by overturning of stove, but not serious.

CHICAGO AND THE SOUTH. The Pan-American Delegates Captured by the Chicago World's Fair Committee -Talk of Fast Freight Lines and Excursions to the South.

CHICAGO, Oct 23.-The delegates to the Pan-American Congress visited the Chicago World's Fair headquarters yesterday morning, and during their short stay an informal discussion was had of the prospects of increasing the trade between the Americas. It developed considerable good feeling on the part of many of the visitors toward the project, which has already been indorsed by the Chicago Board of Trade, of establishing a fast freight line between Chicago and Tampa or some other point. One of the delegates unhesiatingly asserted that if Chicago succeeded in carrying out the project, it would be of immeasurable benefit to the South American coast, and

to Chicago and the South generally. "Just think of it," said one, "if we can ship our fruits and land them in Chicago in four or five days, we will no longer be at the mercy of the slow steamship lines trading to New York as we are at present, and Chicago would then be our greatest market, as well as the distribu ting point. The Tampa Bay scheme is a very worthy one, and if your Board of Trade pushes it to a consummation, it will go far toward enlisting the support of South America should you get the Polanders are still very bitter, and say fair, and it will be an evidence of your good intentions towards the people of South America which they can not but appreciate."

The Town of Harlan Court House, Ky.,

in a State of Slege. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.-News reaches here to the effect that the little town of Harlan Court House in the mountains is in a state of siege. Forty or fifty members of the Law and Order party, under the leadership of County Judge Wilson Lewis, have fortified themselves in the court-house building and are heavily armed to resist an expected attack by Will S. Howard and a hundred of his followers, because of the shooting of Howard's young brother by Finlay Smith, one of the members of the Law and Order party. The bullet grazed young Howard's temple and only stunned him for a moment.

A Jury at Last. CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The twelfth juror in the Cronin case was obtained yesterday accepted veniremen, Messrs. Marlow, Bontecon, Bryan and Clark, were sworn

A BLOODY BATTLE

Another Crimson Chapter in the Story of the Turner-Howard Fight in Kentucky

-The County Judge, who is a Preacher. Attacks the Howard Camp, and a Sharp Engagement Follows-History of the

PINEVILLE. Ky., Oct. 23.—Two hours offore daylight yesterday morning the Law and Order party, hitherto called the Turner faction of Harlan County, fifty men in all, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, under the leadership of County Judge Lewis, left the court-house and made an assault on the Howard hundreds of small boats full of Saforces, who were in camp one mile from the town. The engagement was short, sharp and terrific. Not one of the attacking party was hurt, but one of the other side, Millard Dean, was instantly killed and six others were wounded. Among the wounded are: Bird Spurlock, whose injuries are mortal, and Robert Napier, whose recovery previous to that is not among the possibilities. Bird Spurlock was shot in the head, almost all of of singing and shouting precede the his lower jaws being destroyed by a ball from a Winchester. Napier a son of George Napier, received two bullets, one of which passed through his abdomen, probably cutting the intestines. Benjamin Mitchell and George Cole were shot in the legs. Thomas Howard got a flesh wound in the thigh. James Spurlock had a close call. A bullet grazed his temple, tearing away a handful of hair and a few inches of skin, but not fracturing the skull.

There was a report current that Wilson | the palolos. They work with tremen-Howard had been mortally wounded, but later advices are that he escaped unhurt. The foregoing list of casualties may be relied upon as absolutely correct, it having been furnished by a gentleman who left Harlan Court House this morning. The Howard gang were badly de-

moralized by the attack and its disastrous

results, and they changed camp to a

point about three miles from the courtof E. M. Howard their headquarters. E. | are gone, no one knows where, and M. Howard is a cousin of William How- the Samoans put back to shore with ard. This fresh outbreak of hostilities is their catch. due in large measure to the assassination of John Curran last Saturday. For a long time this internecine war in Harlan has beem called the Turner-Howard feud. | die in a few minutes. Roasted palolos one side and County Judge Lewis, representing the Law and Order section, on the other side. Lewis, who is one of the wealthiest men in the county, is a Baptist | boil them. The time of year at which preacher who never took a drink or swore | the worms appear near Samoa and are an oath in his life. At the August elec- caught is probably their spawning tion in 1886 he was chosen judge of the County Court. He undertook to enforc the Local-Option law and, meeting with resistance, used extreme measures to tiniest eggs. Eggs and worms together carry out his rulings. He managed to taste something like strong sea fish. incur the displeasure of Wilson Howard, Fondness of them as a table delicacy and, being put to the necessity of gather- is usually an acquired taste. This is ing a possee, was compeled to call on the adherents of Turner. The families of Howard and Turner are old and their relationship is so extensive that they practically control the entire population. Harlan County is, perhaps, the most mountainous in the State. The three forks of the Cumberland river find their origin there. Clover Fork and Martin Fork unite above the town and one mile number of sections. Each section below the court-house make their confluence with Poor Fork, after which the or feet and on top a black dot. On the stream is called Cumberland river. There are about 1,200 voters in the county, and the Republicans have 600 majority. The people are clever and hospitable, but pearance. The upper lip is comparathey are very dangerous citizens in a dif-

The gentleman from whom the particulars of the battle were learned left Harlan Court House this morning. He said: There is no use trying to describe by a shrinking together of the rest of the condition of affairs in Harlan. Wil- the body till the worm looks a thin son Howard has no less than forty men in his gang and they are all well armed and desperate. Judge Lewis is, however, determined to capture the whole crowd and he has plenty of followers behind water, the same result follows. This him. The women are badly frightened and nobody feels safe in the town. I wish the Governor would, if he had that power, declare martial law in the county and give us relief. I am going away and don't expect ever to return. I shall certainly not go back until these troubles are settled."

"When did this trouble between the Turners and the Howards begin?" "It began ten years before the war and is the oldest, bloodiest feud that ever disgraced the State. On the Turner side, at | lolo die. After a short time other secits incipiency, were two brothers, named William and James Turner, both gentlemen of wealth and prominent. The possessions of James Turner consisted largely in slaves, while William was a fer from the male palolo in appearlarge landholder. One of their enemies. who was killed by Bill Turner, was named Gilbert. Nick Howard was probably the first man who started the other side. Others involved are the Cawoods, the Middletons and the Conrads. Wilson Howard, who is now the central figure in his party, has killed several men. He killed two men named Bailey and Georg B. Turner and William W. Turner. H also severely wounded Bony Turner. Wilson Howard is now about fifty years of age. He was hot-headed impetuous in his youth, and and I think, imposed upon. One was. of his boldest lieutenants is a man named William Jennings. These men have, on two or three occasions, left Har-

lan Court House and gone West, but they have invariably returned after brief ab-Upon being asked how many lives had been sacrificed in this feud the gentleman said:

"I suppose it would be safe to say that no less than fifty men have been killed tric-light wires are alarmingly fresince these troubles began. Nearly every body in the county is retained by one party or the other, and there is little room for hope that there will ever be

It is believed that Wilson Howard will, in the next few days, attempt to avenge the assault of yesterday, and the news from Harlam will be of intense interest he had accidentally grasped while until blood begins to flow again. -Among the aged domestic animals

owned by Farmer Brown, of Tuscara- light company frankly admitted that was County, O., are a dog sixteen years of age, a cat that is nearly seventeen, a rooster of thirteen summers and a cow of twenty-two.

-Paradoxical as the fact may appear, there is no class of persods who eat so few fish as sailors; and the reason is they seldom obtain them. With wires alone, the safety of the public the exception of flying-fish and dol- demands that all electric wires be phins, and perhaps a very few others, fish are not found on the high seas at a great distance from land. They dental contact. With the over-head abound most along coasts, in straits and bays, and are seldom caught in mere induction; and in Toledo recentwater more than forty or fifty fathoms

-The tobacco tax in this country amounts to over \$30,000,000 a year.

wedding luncheon of one of the rich must grapple with all their e of ducks' feet, with chicken and under ground.-Milwaukee Wisconsin. sweetened lotus seed, served with watermelon wine; stewed goat tails imported ham and sharks' fins, with tion, with much howling and gnashing cauliflower. cauliflower.

THE SAMOAN'S PALOLO.

Curious Worm That Comes Once a Year to Delight Dusky Epicures. The palolo is probably the most curious table delicacy in the world. It is a worm about as thick as a strand of yarn and from five to eight inches long. It is caught once a year near the Samoan Islands and is eaten by the native Samoans. Very early in the morning of the first day of the last quarter of the November moon moans put out from the shore near Apia to the coral reefs. Every boat is provided with fine nets stretched between bent sticks and attached to a short handle. At the reefs a little skirmishing for the best places, many collisions, a good bit of Samoan cursing, and any amount fishing. Then an occasional shout of "Palolo! palolo!" is heard as some one scoops in a netful of worms. Suddenly the water begins to crawl. It seems to be boiling with tiny watersnakes. The natives throw down their paddles and grasp their nets. Those who have no nets snatch up baskets, sieves, any thing that will hold worms and not water, and begin to scoop in dous energy, for they realize that the minute the sun rises the palolos will be off again for another year. Buckets, baskets, bowls, and platters are filled with the tiny squirming worms, yet the natives work on with a will which white people have rarely given them the credit for possessing. The house. They have been making the house sun rises, and all is over. The palolos

In sea water the palolos can be kept alive for hours. Without water they It has now come to be a struggle be- are of a dark-brown color. Boiled tween Wilson Howard and followers on palolos and raw palolos are blue, brown, light yellow or green. Many natives eat them raw; others roast or season, as microscopic examination shows most of them to be full of the not particularly strange, as several features of their appearances are apt to suggest very disagreeable ideas to the civilized imagination. In the first place, the palolo's body is tashioned pretty much after the plan of the tapeworm. It consists of an indefinite has underneath two "crawlers" head are two little horns and three feelers, not unlike tiny warts in aptively rough and hard. Like the tapeworm, the palolo is not killed by being taken apart. The removal ef several sections of the palolo is followed thread. When the palolo breaks itself in two, as often happens, by its quiek, snake-like movements through the phenomenor has given color to the delusion that the pololo is a kind of selfdesolving creature, and that the almost instantaneous disappearance of them from the Samoan waters at sunrise on the day of the annual catch is the result of the general self-dissolution of the worms. In fact, only those sections removed from the head and the section next to the herd of the pations grow out of the section next to the head, and the palolo is as good as new. The female palolo does not difance, and breaks herself up in the same way and with the same results. The mystery of the palolo's sudden appearance near Samoa for a few hours annually and its magical disappearance at sunrise are unexplained. Why the palolos come to be caught by the dusky Samoans only at the beginning of the last quarter of the November moon, where they go to, how they breed, and where they live-all this is

ALL ARE DANGEROUS.

something that nobody knows.-N. Y.

Why Electric-Light Wires Should Go Underground Everywhere. The electric wire is fast becoming one of the greatest dangers engendered in our rushing civilization. Deaths

through accidental contact with elecquent, and soon there will be an irrepressible uprising against the overhead wire unless some effective method of insulation is discovered.

At an inquest in New York over the body of a man who had been literally roasted by an electric-light wire that making some repairs on the roof of his house, one of the officials of an electricall electric-light lines overhead are dangerous. Further than this he said:

"All wires are dangerous, whether thoroughly insulated or not, and my advice to people who have any desire to live is to let them alone." As the desire to live is general, and as it is not always possible to let electric-light placed in conduits or subways where there can be no possibility of acciwire, injury has resulted through ly a young man was instantly killed by a current of electricity which entered his body through a shutter which he had opened out against an electric

The problem of insulation is one -Among the dishes served at the that the electric-lighting companies Chinamen of New York the other day, for if perfect insulation can not be eswere the following: Broiled tendon tablished, all electric wires must go

-A marine servant on board H. M. with chestnuts, served with hardshell S. Collingwood "lost" some oxalic acid. crabs in garlic and Chinese vinegar, which was discovered in the coffee of pigeon bones fried to a crisp, then his master, who, having been nearly broiled with bamboo-shoots and mush- poisoned himself, compeled his servant rooms, and fried ducks' tongues, with and the messman to take their por-